Washington, D. C. MAY -1 1923

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Premier Productions Inc

EINSTEIN THEORY OF RELATIVITY (4 reels)

Respectfully

FULTON BRYLAWSKI

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Fulton Brylawski
5/3/23

MAY -1 1923

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THE EINSTEIN THEORY OF RELATIVITY

Motion picture in four reels

Produced under the supervision of Prof. Albert Einstein's associates, Professors S. F. Nicolai, H. W. Kornblum, C. Bueck, C. Santa, R. Lammel and H. Beck

Arranged by Max Fleischer

Author of the Motion picture (under Sec. 62)
~~P. C. Pictures Corporation of the U. S.~~
Premier Productions Inc.

Original

MAY -1 1923

1 TITLE

Edwin Miles Fadman

Presents

©CIM 2271

THE EINSTEIN THEORY OF

RELATIVITY

A PREMIER PRODUCTION

2 TITLE

Produced under the supervision of Prof. Albert Einstein's associates, Professors S. F. Nicolai, H. W. Kornblum, C. Bueck, C. Santa, R. Lammel and H. Beck.

3 TITLE

Edited by:
Garrett P. Serviss

Popular version arranged by
Max Fleischer

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4 TITLE

Just as Galileo, Newton and Darwin, in their centuries, revolutionized old-established ideas, so has Prof. Albert Einstein shaken modern scientific beliefs to their foundations.

5 TITLE

It has been stated that Einstein's Theory is so complicated that only twelve men possess sufficient learning to fully grasp it.

A subject requiring a life-time to master, obviously cannot be demonstrated in a few minutes. This is therefore an attempt to explain only some of its more popular ideas.

6 TITLE

All popular knowledge of Einstein centers around the mysterious word Relativity.

The word itself means "the relationship of" or "dependency upon".

For instance:- Whether an object is long or short, large or small, "depends upon" the object with which it is compared.

7 TITLE

This principle of relating one thing to another (Relativity) is applied by Einstein to everything in the Universe.

8 TITLE

Einstein's great Theory is built upon the same scientific laws which inspired present-day inventions.

We are all familiar with these achievements:--

9 TITLE — Man-power has become steam-power.

10 SCENE — Man with shovel digging trench.

11 SCENE — Man in caboose - pulls a lever (cut to) longer view showing steam shovel in action. As the steam shovel is about to pick up ton of earth, (cut to) man pressing his foot against blade of shovel - he experiences difficulty, removes a small stone - throws it aside and picks up a shovel full of dirt. Then cut to the steam shovel just lifting a great jawful.

12 TITLE — If Robert Fulton, inventor of the steamboat, saw this, he would exclaim:

"That thing will sink!"

13 SCENE — Modern battle-ship.

14 TITLE — Thousands of tons of steel afloat!

15 SCENE — Battleship under bridge
(Bird's eye view)

16 TITLE — The mechanical Demon has practically abolished the horse and buggy.

17 SCENE — A fast modern automobile. The driver gets into machine and prepares to start. Cut to (close-up) of foot about to be pressed on starter button.

18 TITLE — "GIDDAP"

19 SCENE — Foot comes down on starter. Cut to Auto showing smoke at rear. Car starts off and swiftly disappears in distance.

20 TITLE — Away with the ferry!

21 SCENE — Bridge

22 TITLE — Thousand League Boots!

23 SCENE — Railroad Train

24 TITLE — The huts we build today!

25 SCENE — Forty Story Buildings.

26 TITLE — The miracles of yesterday are the commonplaces of today.

27 SCENE — Electric Fan

28 SCENE — Typewriter

29 SCENE — Phonograph

30 SCENE — Moving Picture Camera

31 SCENE — Adding Machine

32 TITLE — The magic carpet.

33 SCENE — Airplane

34 TITLE — We now come to inventions dealing with the forces on which Einstein based his Theory.

35 SCENE — Girl at telephone switch board is busy making and breaking telephone connections. (cut to) man at desk picking upphone and answering.

36 TITLE — See what mechanical skill was necessary to harness <u>electricity</u> to the human voice!

37 SCENE — Man at switch board, he takes it apart and reveals the complexity of wiring.

38a TITLE — "Listening in" on a thousand mile whisper.

38b SCENE — <u>First</u>, a scene of the masts of the ship, and <u>then</u> close-up of man listening with receiver to ear.

39 TITLE — Eyes that pierce solids!

40 SCENE — X-Ray Laboratory. Hand dissolves into skeleton hand.

41 TITLE — To attain these inventions, many obstacles had to be overcome, one of the greatest being the <u>deception</u> of our <u>senses</u>.

Here is an instance: --

42 SCENE — In a square opening in the center of the screen a diagonal line. It appears to be broken about in the middle.

43 TITLE — What is the shape of the black line?

44 SCENE — Broken line in glass.

45 TITLE — "Broken near the middle?"

46 SCENE — Same broken line as in scene 42. The screen opens and reveals the line immersed in a glass of water. A tube is inserted into the water. The water is drawn off and the line is shown to be straight.

47 TITLE — Another example:

48 SCENE — Black background upon which is a white circle. Note appears reading: "What is the color of the circle?"

49 TITLE — "White?" It certainly <u>appears</u> white. But <u>is</u> it white?

50a SCENE — Same circle on black background as in scene 48. A note appears reading "Against the Black Background the circle appears <u>white</u>-" The black background slides away from behind the circle and a white background takes its place, the circle is now obviously grey.

50b TITLE — Against a white background the circle now appears grey.

50c SCENE — Same as Scene 50a-

51 TITLE — An instance of deception caused by <u>Relativity</u> of <u>Motion</u>.

Here is a passing car fired upon by one of four gunners.

52 & 53 SCENE — Car on rails before trenches, etc. and four gunners (numbered) (Plan view) A pointer indicates a bullet hole in the car. Cut to close-up of car. Pointer is in.

54 SCENE — Small view: Car in motion (very slow) Bullet from No. 2 is moving toward it. Cut to close-up of car showing how bullet enters moving object- Holes are left at angles.

55 TITLE

A passenger in the car would say: "The shot came at an angle from No. 4."

You, standing outside the car, know it was fired in a straight line by No. 2.

56 SCENE

Position indicates the upper hole, and connects white line through bullet holes--goes out of scene. Long shot, white line is connected to No. 4. Dotted line of No. 2 is in picture. Note "A line drawn through the holes indicates No. 4." Note "But in reality No. 2 fired the shot."

57 TITLE

Another instance of confusion of ideas caused by Relativity of Motion.

"Is this man moving forward?"

58 SCENE

Man in boat walking towards the camera.

59 TITLE

In relation to the boat, he moves forward.

Suppose we change our position. What will we see?

60 SCENE

Man in boat walking but making no progress in relation to the the white board on the landscape.

61 TITLE

The man moves forward in relation to the boat--but he stays in the same place in relation to the white square on the shore.

This is an instance of Relativity of/Motion.

62 SCENE

View of man in boat walking but making no progress.

63 TITLE

We have so far seen everything from our position on the earth Suppose we change our viewpoint, this time to a position outside the the earth, and follow Einstein into starry space.

63 TITLE — We have so far seen everything from our position on the earth Suppose we change our viewpoint, this time to a position <u>outside</u> the earth, and follow Einstein into starry space.

64a SCENE — Of large rocket in the distance ready to be shot off.
64b TITLE — Our Pilot into Space!
64c SCENE — Offman putting on warm clothing and mask.
64d SCENE — R ocket in distance. It flashes fire and sweeps off (cut to) View of Rocket over city. (cut to) View of city dropping. (cut to) View of clouds in sky. (cut to) View of Rocket in flight.

65 TITLE — As we dash away, our Earth diminishes in size--and in importance.

66 SCENE — Earth growing smaller as we dash away from it. Make earth gradually vanish to nothing.

67 TITLE — Millions of miles from the earth! Here in space, we stop and look back.

Will our impressions of what happens on earth now remain the sam (cut to) View of rocket in flight. It stops and telescope appears on top of it.

68 TITLE — The first thing we find.

We have lost our sense of direction.

69 SCENE — View of the earth. An arrow rises and points <u>up</u> Follow with other notes in same sequence. Note appears--To the man on earth the arrow always points up. To us out here in space, it points in all directions.

70 TITLE

Direction is seen to be only relative. What we called "Up" and "Down" while on earth is meaningless to us out in space.

This is again shown when two captains on earth order flags "raised" on their vessels.

71 SCENE

View of earth. Vessels on either side raise their flags. Note appears reading: "Are both flags Up as we look at them from our position out here in space? "

72 TITLE

Out here our compass is useless--there is no "East" or "West!"

73 SCENE

View of earth in space. Sun at right. Note appears reading: "A man on earth will say that the East is on the right, because the earth turns in that direction-" An arrow fades in and points towards the sun.

74 TITLE

But will East always be on our right?

Let us get another view of the planets from our rocket window.

75 SCENE

View of earth in space with arrow as in scene 24. The entire universe revolves, with the arrow. When the arrow indicates the exact opposite direction. Note appears reading: "Is East on the right now? "

76 TITLE

Even the fall of a ball on earth is no longer simple, now that we have discovered that direction is indefinite.

77 SCENE

Ball falls straight down on stationary tracks (on rails)

78 TITLE

Straight down while the truck is stationary- But suppose the truck moves.

79 SCENE

View of ball falling on truck in motion. As the ball falls it leaves two thin dotted lines. Note appears reading: "This is the line of direction in relation to the truck." (Indicate) Note: "This is the line of direction in relation to the earth. (Indicate(

8 0 TITLE

Watch the ball drop from the tower.

81 SCENE

Ball dropping from high tower. Ball drops and leaves a fine dotted line.

82 TITLE

"The ball dropped straight down"-- say the people on earth.

83 SCENE

SSmaller view of high tower, as the earth moves the ball falls and leaves a fine dotted line in space. Note appears during this scene reading: When the action is completed. Note fades in reading "This is the "fall" we saw. (indicate)

84 TITLE

Another problem in direction.
How would you draw the line of a cannon ball shot straihgt up from earth?

85 SCENE

Cannon shooting straight up. Note fades in--Course of projectile in relation to earth straight up and down.

86 TITLE

But Einstein says, "This is your straight up-and-down line!"

87 SCENE

88 TITLE

The reason:---- -

89 SCENE — View of earth in motion as bullet goes straight up on earth, but forms a wide semi-circle as regards space. Note fades in: "From our position out here in space, we see a straight up and down course on earth like this."

90 TITLE — So, up and down to you may be sideways to me:--

Direction is relative

Fade in And so as SIZE:----

91 SCENE — View of a large balancing boulder.

92 TITLE — What was your impression of the size of the stone? How large? How small? Look again.

93 SCENE — Same view of large boulder as in scene--91.

94 TITLE — Watch how your impression of size is changed by comparing the stone with another object.

95 SCENE — View of boulder as in previous scene. The camera moves back revealing the boulder to be a small stone in the hand.

96 TITLE — Take thi s principle of the relativity of Size out into space. Is the earth large?

97 SCENE — View of earth between sun and moon. Note appears reading: "The earth is large when compared with the moon? " Note: But very small when compared with the sun.

98 TITLE — Then--is the sun large?

99 SCENE

Sun, moon and earth--Note appears reading: "How the sun compares in size with the star Betelgeuses." The star is placed near the sun for comparison? The sun now looks very small. Note: "Betelgeuse 90,000 times larger in area than the sun." Note: "And Betelgeuse may be small by comparison with a greater star."

100 TITLE

Large or samll means nothing without comparison. Therefore, Size is relative.

And so is Speed.

Fade in Follow the flight of a bullet.

101 SCENE

Diagram of a cannon on black background. A white mark representing a bullet moves across the chart indicating its speed to be (33) miles per minute.

102 TITLE

Fast?

103 SCENE

Diagram of earth in motion on its orbit around the sun. Note appears reading: "The earth travels around the sun at a speed of 1,100 miles per minute."

104 TITLE

Bullet: (33(miles per minute.

Earth: (1100) miles per minute.

Fade in In space, the earth would rush past a bullet so quickly that the bullet would appear to be going backward.

105 SCENE

View of earth in space passing projectile.

106 TITLE

Well then, is the earth fast?

Yes and no.

Compare it with other planets. The earth is the third from the sun.

107 SCENE — View of many planets in motion in space.

108 TITLE — Fast or slow has no absolute meaning. Speed is relative.

109 TITLE — But there is ONE SPEED that is not relative.

The Speed of Light--ALWAYS 186,000 miles a second!

110a TITLE — Fizeau showed that light was different from anything else. No current could make it go faster or slower. Fade in First watch two submarines.

110b SCENE — Just a flash of the tubes and the submarines in them.

110c TITLE — Two submarines, one travelling in still water, the other in running water.

110d SCENE — Same scene again.

110e TITLE — In the lower tube, the current helps the boat.

110f SCENE — Same scene The boats now return. The lower boat now moves against the current and loses its speed.

110g TITLE — This time the lower boat must fight its way against the current and loses speed.

110h SCENE — Continuation of preceding scene to conclusion.

110i TITLE — Light moves differently from the boats. Currents will not affect its speed.

The arrows represent light rays.

110j SCENE — Scene of the light--rays moving in the ether current.

110k TITLE — Current does not change the speed of light!

1101 SCENE — Finish scene to conclusion.

111&112 TITLE — This surprising independence of the speed of light may be illustrated as follows:--

113 SCENE — Two pistols attached to a wheel at opposite sides--both pistols are aimed in the same direction. The wheel begins to revolve, slowly at first. (counter clock) (target at left)

114 TITLE — The two pistols will be discharged at the same instant while the wheel spins.

115 SCENE — The wheel turns faster and faster until its spokes are no longer visible. Both pistols are discharged at the instant one is directly above the other. Cut to a target (white board) Two white flashes are seen and two bullet holes.

116 TITLE — If this experiment were "slowed up" we should see the light-flashes racing ahead of the bullets.

117 SCENE — Same wheel and pistols as in previous scene. The wheel moves slowly and after a few revolutions the pistols are simultaneously discharged. Two light flashes are seen to leave the barrels, and two bullets begin their course towards the target. The light flashes move much faster than the bullets, but they both keep the same distance apart. One of the bullets (upper) overtakes the other (lower)

118 TITLE — Note that the upper bullet, discharged with the turn of the wheel, moves faster than the lower one, fired against the turn of the wheel.

119 SCENE — Continuation of the wheel action as in previous scene.

120 TITLE — Though the bullets travel with different speeds, both flashes of light travel with the same speed.

121 SCENE — Same as previous scene, action continued. Cut to target. Both light flashes arrive at the smae time. The bullets now arrive, the upper one much sooner than the lower.

122 TITLE — The upper and lower light flashes strike the target at the same instant. (OUT)

123 TITLE — The spinning wheel quickens the speed of the upper bullet, and slows down that of the lower, but does not affect the speed of the light flashes!

124 SCENE — Finish bullet light--flashes scene.

125 TITLE — FIRING AT THE MOON

Carry the demonstration on the small spinning wheel out into space and apply it to our big spinning wheel--the Earth.

126 SCENE — View of earth and moon. The earth is in motion. The experiment proceeds. Note: "Two projectiles will be fired simultaneously at the moon." At the proper intervals, the titles following will be cut in. Projectiles are fired.

127 TITLE — Both flashes of light travelling at a speed of 186,000 miles per second, arrive at the same time!

128 TITLE — Both bullets discharged with same force.
Speed of upper, 2980 miles per hour!
Speed of lower, 980 miles per hour!

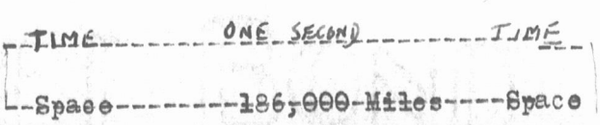
Fade in Because the earth's speed of rotation (1,000 miles per hour) is added to the upper bullet and subtracted from the lower.

129&130 TITLE — Lower bullet arrives 165 hours after the upper.

131 SCENE — Firing at the moon--to conclusion.

132 TITLE — Einstein was quick to take advantage of the fact that he could measure both Time and Space with the Speed of Light--
With one second of Time he could measure 186,000 miles of Space.
Cross dissolve to and with 186,100 miles of Space he could measure the passing of one second of Time.
Like this---------

133 SCENE — THE LIGHT.SPEED YARDSTICK



134 TITLE — Let us first look at a simple demonstration showing that Time is not the same for people in different places.

Cross dissolve to Two towers flash signals at the SAME TIMEto a balloonist and to a man on the ground.

135 SCENE — Man on earth and man in balloon. The balloon is in motion. The rays of light reach the man on earth together. In the balloon the light rays differ in the time of their arrival. Title: "The observer on the ground says the signals were given from both towers at the same time." Note: Light rays from both towers are the same lenght. But the balloonist insists that one towere signalled before the other." Note: The light ray from the right tower required a longer period of time to read the balloonist.

136 TITLE — The line in the next scene represents the distance light travels in two seconds.

137 SCENE — White line on black screen. After it has travelled a certain distance a note appears reading: "372,000 miles in two seconds."

138 TITLE — Imagine these huge clocks to be two different planets.
A light-ray is sent out.

139 SCENE — Two globes upon which are clocks. The ray of light moves out. It travels 372,000 miles. The clocks are indicated and are shown to read two seconds each.

140 TITLE — So far, the Time-measurements agree. But when one planet (or clock) moves------

141 SCENE — Two globes as in previous scene. As the ray of light moves out, the lower globe also moves along in the same direction but half the speed of light. The ray of light travels 372,000 miles. The lowere planet half that distance.

142 TITLE — But now consider the lower clock--
When it ticks off two seconds of time the light ray is only 186,000 miles ahead of it. According to the yardstick the clock should register only one second! Note: This clock should register only 1 second.

143 SCENE — Cut back to end of Scene 141.

144 TITLE — EINSTEIN'S SOLUTION
Time stretches and shrinks in proportion to speed: What you saw as two seconds on the upper planet shrinks to one second on the fasterspeeding lower planet.
Or, in our earth-language, an hour for us may be a century on on another planet and vice-versa!

145 SCENE — Same as last diagram. The lower planet, which was in motion shows a loss of 1 second. Note: The length of time which represents 2 seconds on the upper planet means only one second on the lower planet.

146 TITLE — A mechanical illustration of this theory that time is shortened in propertion to speed.

147 Scene

Wheel mounted horizontally. A clock is attached to the rim of the wheel and another clock is placed on the table. Both clocks show 6 second markings. Both clock hands move together. They keep the same time.

148 TITLE

These two clocks, while at rest, keep the <u>same</u> time.
But see the effect of speed.

149 SCENE

The wheel begins to revolve and continues until it attains a high rate of speed. High as possible. Then it slows down, and a comparison of the watches is made. The watch on the wheel has lost two seconds.

150 TITLE

We could not measure <u>Time</u> because it is <u>relative:</u>--that is, it is not the same in different places.
Can we measure Length (Space)?

151a TITLE

<u>EINSTEIN'S FAMOUS TRAIN EXAMPLE</u>
He pictures a train millions of miles long, rushing through Spae at terrific speed.

151b TITLE

We slow it up to be able to see what happened.

152 Scene

Train on rail. The train moves out, as it moves over the rail on its return the rear lamp is flashed by the trip. A light ray moves from the rear to the front of the train and lights up the front trip. The train is now brought back and the difference in length pointed out.

153 TITLE

<u>Cut in on Scene 152</u>
Einstein tries to <u>measure</u> the length of this imaginary train <u>while it is in motion</u> by using our scientific yardstick (the speed of light.)

154 TITLE

<u>Cut in on Scene 153</u>
The white line shows the progress of the ray of light (186,000 miles per second) Note - Length obtained by light measurements. Note - actual length.

155
Title

Cut in on Scene 152

Compare the actual length of the train with the measurement obtained with the light-ray.

156
Title

This time, Einstein measures with the light-ray moving in the opposite direction.

157
Scene

Same train as in previous scene, the light on the front end is tripped. The light-ray travels to the rear of the train and trips the rear lamp. The train is again brought back and the difference in length pointed out.

This time, Einstein measures with the light-ray moving in the opposite direction.

158
Title

In the clock scene Time differed according to the speed of the planet, and the train example shows that length also vary according to speed.

We find that an hour here may be ~~an hour~~ a second elsewhere and that our mile, seen upon another planet, may measure only a few inches!

159
Title

WE HAVE SEEN THAT
Motion is relative
Direction is relative
Size is relative
Speed is relative
Time is relative
All Measurement is relative.

160
Title

One by one, Einstein sweeps away every accepted notion. For instance, he makes the astounding assertion that "Space is bent!"

This is the idea which Einstein said only twelve men in the world could understand:-- × Dissolve to

161
Title

He claims that light, which was supposed to travel in a straight line, is "bent" when it passes through space near a big body like the sun.

162
Scene

Diagram- Sun, Moon, Earth and a Star.

Note: A single ray will be used for this illustration.

Ray shoots out from star to earth curving around the sun.

163
Title — How a light ray from a star is bent by the "curved space" around the sun.

164
Scene: — Same as previous- bent light-ray going to earth from star, passing the sun and bending inward. The ray goes to the earth.
(Indicate) Note(a): "Notice ho the bent light-ray causes the telescope to be wrongly directed as regards the star's actual position."

Note(b): "The observer on earth sees the star here."

165
Title: — The nearer the sun, the more the light-rays bend.

166
Scene: — Begin of scene depicting many light rays travelling from the star, past the sun, to the earth.

167
Title: — Looking at the star at different times we see it in different positions.

168 & 169
Scene: — Finish of many light rays scene.

170
Title: — Einstein even predicted exactly how far the stars would seem pushed out of ~~space~~ place.
During the eclipse of 1919, many expeditions were sent out to test his theories, and this is what their telescopes revealed-----

171
Scene: — A large telescope with man operating it.

172
Scene: — View of interior of telescope showing the sun, and some black crosses.

173
Title: — The black crosses indicate the positions where the stars were expected to appear, according to the old theory.

174
Scene: Same as previous. Cut to man looking through smoked glass at the eclipse. Cut to the moon; a dark disc enters and slowly blots out the face of the sun. As it does so, the surrounding sky becomes dark and the stars shine, but not where they were expected.

175
Title: Note the difference between the black crosses(where the stars were <u>expected</u> to appear) and the <u>actual</u> position of the stars as predicted by Einstein.

176
Scene: Same as previous scene. The stars and the black crosses are clearly visible. (Indicate)

Fade Out.

177
Title: Incidentally, these sun flames, visible only during an eclipse, shoot a million miles out into space, and supply the earth's light and heat.

178
Scene: Sun flames shooting up from sun.

179
Title: All our lives we have been taught to measure things in THREE dimensions, but Einstein adds a FOURTH----<u>TIME</u> !
He there is not only a
Right and Left
Up and Down
Backward and Forward
but ALSO
SOONER AND LATER
(the "fourth dimension")
without which <u>nothing</u> in the universe can be measured or described!

180
Title: This theory has opened an unlimited field for speculations, dreams and fantasies.
Let our imagination again carry us out into space.
We will see the years leaving the earth with the <u>speed of light</u>.

181
Scene: Small earth at right in black sky. The years, in the f orm of numbers issue from the earth. 1922 is just emerging. At intervals we see the years that have preceeded.

182
Title A man is shot from the earth to <u>overtake</u> the speeding years.

183

Scene: Same as last. A puff indicates the start of the man. A white dot races towards the left. As it does, the earth and its numbers begin to race towards the right. The movement of the numbers increases in speed until only blurs move by. They slow up when 1492 has been overtaken and come to a stop.

184

Title: Racing forward at tremendous speed, he flies backward through the centuries!
He looks behind and finds
His former past is now his future!

185

185

Scene: Same as last. From the white spot representing the man a large note emerges as if he is saying "Columbus is now in the act of discovering America."

186

Title: WHAT DOES IT ALL MEAN TO US?
The same question was asked when Sir Isaac Newton gave us his Theory of Gravitation. Yet it became the basis for the most astounding progress in the World's history. Most of our modern inventions grew out of Newton's Theory.
But, now that Einstein has revolutionized Newton's Theory, who can say what NEW forces will be harnessed, what NEW energies released, what marvellous steps forward made? It may be the beginning of a civilization as different from ours, as ours is different from that of our cave-dwelling ancestors.

187

Title: And, with the eyes of the world turned upon him, there sits in a quiet little study in Europe, a genius ever delving ever deeper into the mysteries of the Universe.

188

Scene: Portrait of Prof. Albert Einstein.

FADE OUT

Total Length- About 4000 feet.

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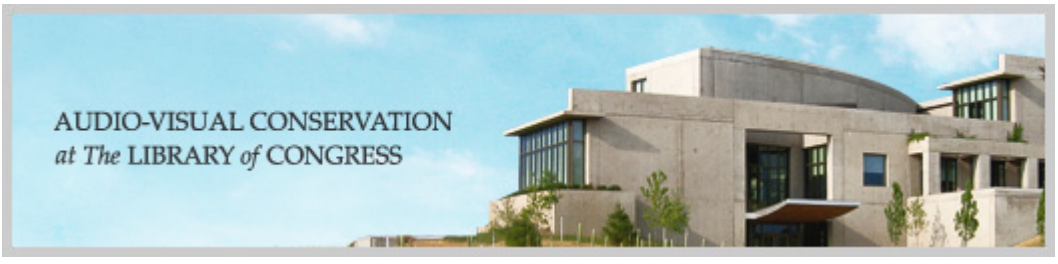

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